

# Yadkin & Catawba Journal.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, BY LEMUEL BINGHAM, AT SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.

VOL. II. NO. 74.—[New Series.]

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1829.

WHOLE NO. 254. VOL. V.

TERMS.—The Journal will be afforded to subscribers at a \$2 50 year, or \$2 in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

## THE WILKESBORO' HOTEL.

It is now open and amply provided for the accommodation of visitors. Its local situation on the valley of the Yadkin, nearly central between the Blue Ridge and the Brushy mountains, is picturesque, healthful and inviting. Add to this, a pure and salubrious atmosphere, excellent water, the agreeable society of a pleasant village, spacious and commodious rooms, an Ice House well filled, and but little would seem wanting to insure the traveller a few weeks repose and enjoyment among the mountains.

The subscriber has been accustomed to this line of business in one of our northern cities; and he assures those disposed to favor him with a call, that no exertion shall be wanting, on his part, to render them comfortable.

The lines of stages from Salem to Knoxville, and from Chertsey to Wilkesboro', stop at the Hotel, affording an easy access to the above establishment. Fare, five cents per mile—Way passengers six and a quarter cents.

G. V. MASSEY.  
Wilkesboro'. N. C. May 30, 1828—84tf.

## State of North-Carolina, LINCOLN COUNTY. Superior Court of Law, April Term, 1829.

EVELINA CHITTIM.  
vs.  
PHILIP CHITTIM. } *Petition for Divorce.*

WHEREAS a subpoena and alias have been issued against the defendant in this case, and which were returned by the Sheriff of Lincoln county, that the said defendant was not found, and proclamation having been made publicly at the Court-House door of said county, by the said Sheriff, for the defendant to appear and answer as commanded by the said subpoena, and he having failed to do so, therefore Ordered by Court, that notice be given three months in the Raleigh Star and Yadkin and Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for said county of Lincoln, at the Court-House in Lincolnton, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, then and there to answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso and adjudged accordingly. Witness, Lawson Henderson, Clerk of said Court, at Lincolnton, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1829, and 53d year of the independence of the United States.  
LAW. HENDERSON.  
3mt254.—pr. adv. \$4.

## List of Letters REMAINING in the Post-Office at Charlotte, N. C. Oct. 1, 1829.

A	Col. David Kerr 3
Isaac Alexander	L
Samuel Alexander	Samuel Lawing
James R. Alexander	Edwin Land
Silas Alexander	Abraham C. Labatt
Hezekiah Alexander	M
William A. Alexander	Anne McKnight
Amos P. Alexander	Andrew H. Morrison
Azareth Alexander	Thomas A. M. ra
Mrs. Susanna Alexander	L. McGrath
der	John McKibbin
Eli Alexander	Daniel McLaughlin
Rev. Abram Anderson	John McLaughlin
Mrs. Sally Auton	Elizabeth McRea
B	Andrew McCredue
Elizabeth Bentley	N
John Black	Robt. C. Neely
Nathaniel Bosworth	Hugh Neely
Mrs. Mary Ann Black	P
Rev. Royal Bullard	Louisa Phifer
Nancy Belt	William Parker
Willis Bagwell	Col. John S. Porter
Rev. S. S. Burdett	John Farmer
Samuel Berryhill	R
C	William Rylie
Dan. Carpenter	James B. Rowling Esq.
John Cureton	The Ranger of
Jesse Clark	Mecklenburg }
Thomas Cooper	Margaret P. Reed
Eli Collins	Joseph Reid
James Cockburn	John W. Rogers
William Clark	David Reid
John Q. Cockburn	John Reck
D	S
Sugar Dulin	Samuel A. Stewart
Allen W. Davis	Mortimer Sharpe
Mrs. Margaret Dulin	William F. Shaw
Alexander Davis	James D. Sloan
Sam. S. Duffy	Widow Smith
E	John Stephens 2
C. Etzinger	James Simmons
G	Wm. Shields
Jonathan Griffith	C. Shirer
Wheeler & Gillespie	T
Rev. Isaac Greer	Thomas Trotter 5
Hartwell Glover	Mrs. Milly Talton
H	Wells B. Traugler
Clark Houston	John F. Thomas
Alexander Henderson	W
James A. Houston	Rev. John M. Wilson
Thomas Hux	Jesse Willitt
M. R. Hyams	R. H. Williams
Thomas Henry	Rev. Saml. William-
Roderick Hardin	son
I	George Waddle
John Irwin	William Wallis
Patrick Johnson	Robt. Walkup
John Johnson	Y
K	James Young.
Henry Kelly 2	

WM. SMITH, P. M.

Deeds for sale at this Office.

## VALUABLE MEDICINES.



## AUSTIN & BURNS.

HAVE just received, from New-York and Philadelphia, and now offer for sale, (as agents) the following Valuable Medicines:

### Rogers' Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent.

PERSONS afflicted with Coughs, Colds and Pulmonary Affections in their various stages, are reminded that a more safe and effectual remedy cannot be found than Rogers' Pulmonic Detergent. It has now been tested by 15 years' experience, and hundreds can be appealed to in various parts of the country, who will bear testimony to the speedy and permanent relief afforded them by the use of it.

Also, Rogers' Vegetable Renovating Pulmonary Syrup, prepared from the same materials as the Detergent, with such additions as a long course of experience and observation of Pulmonary Affections have proved to be better adapted to more protracted and confirmed cases of Consumption.

The following certificates are from gentlemen of respectability:

"At the request of Dr. Rogers, I cheerfully state that a female domestic living in my family and laboring under the effects of a most severe cold, was speedily relieved by the use of a medicine prepared by him, and known under the name of *Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent*, and that I have myself used it to much advantage, when suffering under a violent affection of the Lungs and recommend it as an effectual medicine, in such cases.

WILLIAM HONEY, 47 Charlton st.

Few men in the community have a greater contempt for nostrums in general than myself. Patent medicine and catch-penny with me have been synonymous. I am constrained, however, to relinquish these sentiments as respects Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Detergent, the effects of which I have recently witnessed. A young lady in my family, by using two papers, I have reason to believe, is effectually cured of an alarming pulmonary complaint, which, in all its symptoms, gave evidence of immediate consumption. I communicate this with a view of usefulness, and sincerely hope that such persons as have complaints similar to the above, will make a trial of the medicine.

GIDEON LEE.

## For the Salt Rheum.

DR. ROGERS' LINIMENTUM, for the Salt Rheum, one of the most effectual remedies extant.

The following are some of the many respectable certificates.

NEW-YORK, JULY, 1828.

Dear Sir:—I had almost despaired of ever being relieved from that afflicting and troublesome complaint, the Salt Rheum, after applying perhaps twenty different prescriptions, until I used with effect your Liniment, which has destroyed every vestige of the complaint which for several years (at seasons) rendered my hands nearly useless. Since which time, I have with much pleasure recommended its application to a great number, and in five cases out of six, have had the satisfaction of witnessing a complete cure, and in every instance, a great mitigation of its virulence.

GEO. W. ARNOLD.

Dr. Geo. Rogers. No. 313 Broadway, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—Having been severely afflicted, for a number of years with the Salt Rheum on my hands, arms, &c. and resorted to every remedy within my knowledge without effecting a cure, or in fact giving me any relief, until I fortunately obtained some of your Liniment for the Salt Rheum, which after a few applications has entirely cured me. I have witnessed the same effect on several of my friends, to whom I gave some of the Liniment. It has performed a cure, I believe, in every instance where it has been applied. WM. D. H. BALDWIN.

Dr. Geo. Rogers.

*Ondontalgic Elixir, or Toothache Specific.*

Many empirical remedies for the "Ondontalgia" have been previously presented to the public, some of which are very good; but all have been found to fail in more than half the instances in which they have been tried. The "Elixir" now offered may be relied upon as altogether superior to any remedy before invented; it will cure the most obstinate cases of that dreadful pain, with expedition and safety.

Also, SWAIN'S PAIN-EXPELLER, for the cure of Scrophulous, Syphilitic and Mercurial Diseases, Rheumatism, White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, general debility, &c.

Also, POTTER'S Vegetable Catholicon, used for the cure of similar diseases.

Also, Anderson's Cough Drops and Pectoral Pills, for Asthma and Consumptions.

Also, Thompson's celebrated Eye Water, for sore or weak Eyes.

Salisbury, June 25, 1829. 239.

## Equity Blanks

For sale, at the Office of the Journal.

Delivery Bonds, for Sale.

## NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscriber has the pleasure of announcing to his friends and customers, and the public in general, that he is now receiving from Philadelphia and New-York, an elegant assortment of the

Cheapest and most fashionable

## GOODS

he has ever had. Having been selected with great care by himself and bought for CASH, he feels perfectly confident that for like patterns and equal qualities, he cannot be undersold by any other House in the place. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. His assortment comprises almost every article usually kept in stores.

MICHAEL BROWN.

Salisbury, July 6, 1829—3mt253.

## Valuable Medicines.

## AUSTIN & BURNS.

WOULD call the attention of Merchants, heads of families, as well as all others interested in the preservation of health, to the following Valuable Medicines, just put up in phials, and for sale at the Salisbury Medical & Drug Store, by the dozen or single one, viz.

Rhubarb,	Sweet Spirit Nitre,
Ipecacuanha,	Sulphuric Ether,
Riubarb,	Spirits Hartshorn,
Tartar Emetic,	Sweet Oil,
Jalap,	Castor Oil,
Calomel,	Paregoric,
Landanum,	Quinine Mixture,
Antimonial Wine,	Aromatic Bitters.
Balsam Copaiva,	
Ess. Peppermint.	

A L S O.....Seidlitz Powders,  
SODA do.

Salisbury, Aug. 24, 1829—247tf.

## State of North-Carolina,

## IREDELL COUNTY.

In Equity, Spring Term, 1829.

REBECCA Morgan, by her guardian, James Campbell, vs. the widow and heirs at law of Reuben Morgan, deceased.—Petition for sale of Real Estate.—Ordered, by the court, that notice be given by advertisement in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, printed in Salisbury, for six weeks, that the representatives of John Morgan, decd. Theophilus Morgan, Jo Huie and his wife Polly, Wm. Campbell & his wife Jane, Reuben Morgan, the representative of Tho. Morgan decd. Jo Morgan and Enoch Huie & his wife Catharine, defendants mentioned in said petition, who reside beyond the limits of this State, appear before the Judge of the next Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Iredele, on the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, then and there to demur to or answer the said petition, otherwise the same will be taken as to them pro confesso. Witness, John Mushat, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at office, the 5th Monday after the fourth Monday of March, 1829.

JOHN MUSHAT, c. m. e.

6t254.—pr. adv. \$2 50.

## STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

Cabarrus County:—JANUARY SESSIONS, 1829.

Parish, Corning & Co. } *Original Attachment*  
vs. } *levied, &c.*

George Fleming.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: On motion of the plaintiff by Counsel, Ordered, that publication be made in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, for six weeks, that unless the defendant appear at the next County Court of Cabarrus, at the Court-House in Concord, on the 3d Monday in October next, and reply or plead to said suit, judgment will be entered for the plaintiff's demand and a decree of condemnation of the attached effects.

JAMES G. SPEARS, Clk. &c.

6t254.—pr. adv. 2 50.

## STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

Mecklenburg County.

Superior Court of Law, May Term, 1829.

ELIZA COX vs. William Cox: Petition for Divorce.—Ordered by the court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal and Western Carolinian, that the defendant in this case be and appear at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Samuel Henderson, Clerk of our said court, at office, the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in Mar h, 1829.

SAM. HENDERSON, C. M. S. C.

3mt264.—pr. adv. \$4.

## State of North-Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1829.

MARGARET L. SUMMERS vs. the heirs at law of Benjamin Summers.—Petition for Dower.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Alfred Summers, one of the defendants, resides without the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, printed in Salisbury, that unless the said Alfred Summers appear before the next court, to be held for said county, at the Court-House in Statesville, on the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and file his answer to said petition, the same will be taken pro confesso as to him.

Teste, A. SIMONTON, Clk.

6t257.—pr. adv. \$2 50.

## For Sale,

ONE of the most valuable plantations in the upper country. It lies in the county of Cabarrus, in the fork of Rocky river and Coddle Creek, containing about five hundred and seventy acres of land. The quality of the land is first rate, the soil deep, the surface level. There is about two hundred acres cleared, mostly fresh; a new, convenient and elegant dwelling-house, which cost nearly four thousand dollars, and other buildings suitable to it. The payments for this property can be made easy. Applications as to terms of sale, can be made to R. H. Alexander, in my absence.

250tf

WM. J. ALEXANDER.

## For Sale or Barter,

TWO of the best tracts of LAND in this part of the country, both lying on the Yadkin river, and known by the names of the Horse Shoe and Boniford tracts. The first tract, the Horse Shoe, contains upwards of 700 acres, 220 of which are low grounds of the first quality and between 2 and 300 acres of excellent high land; the other tract contains about 600 acres, 180 acres prime low grounds and a considerable quantity of the upland well adapted to cotton.

Price and payments made known, on application to the subscriber. Will be received in payment, Cash, or in exchange for said lands, Negroes at a fair price, Cotton at a stipulated price, or Bank Stock, at its passing value. Persons wishing to buy, will please call on the subscriber, residing on the Horse Shoe, or in my absence, apply to Mr. Worsham, who will show the lands.

JNO. CALLOWAY.

August 24, 1829—6t254.

## Bargains! Bargains!

THE subscriber's intention being to remove to the West, if possible in the spring, he offers the following Property for sale, upon reasonable terms, namely:—

A House and Lot on Main street, adjoining G. W. Brown, formerly occupied by himself as a Store, & one among the best stands for business in Salisbury; together with various out-buildings, and a new and completely finished OFFICE, now occupied as a tailor's shop by Mr. Lowry.

## Also, 330 acres of Land,

LYING in the Forks of the Yadkin, nine miles from Salisbury, adjoining Frederick Ford Zachariah McAttee, and others, on which there are some improvements; and as for health, supposed to be equal to any Plantation in the county.

## Also, 26 or 30 acres of LAND,

LYING on Crane Creek, three quarters of a mile from town, adjoining John Utzman, Thomas Mull, and others, on which there are ten or twelve acres of Meadow Ground, of first quality.

ALSO, a number of STILLS and TIN WARE, for sale at his store in Salisbury.

## —ALSO—

ONE HOUSE and LOT, on Main street, formerly the property of Doctor William Moore, deceased, now the property of Mrs. Elizabeth Moore, and occupied by the subscriber.

## ALSO, a new and complete stick GIG & HARNESS.

All of which property will be sold low, and payments made easy to the purchaser.

In exchange for, or in payment of, the above property, notes of hand on solvent persons, or negro property, will be received.

Those who wish to buy, would do well to apply soon.

EDWARD CRESS.

Salisbury, August 1, 1829—6t244.

## P. S. The remaining Stock of GOODS on hand in Concord, comprising a good assortment, belonging to the subscriber, will be sold off on low terms; and payment made easy to the purchaser, if the whole stock could be disposed at one sale.

E. C.

## SALISBURY RACES.

THE RACES over the Salisbury Turf will commence on Thursday, 22d October next, and continue three days. First day, two mile heats, free for any Horse, Mare or Gelding; second day, mile heats, free for any thing except the winning horse of the preceding day; third day, three best in five, free for any horse raised and owned in the county.

SAM. JONES, Proprietor.

September 8th, 1829. 5155

## THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE,

## FERONAUT,

SON of the imported Horse Eagle, will stand the Fall Season, commencing the 10 day of September, and ending the 15th day of November, in the town of Salisbury, on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays; and in the town of Concord, Cabarrus county, on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays; and will be let to Mares at eight dollars the Season; six dollars the Leap; and twelve dollars to insure a foal.

S. L. FERRAND,

Sept. 10, 1829. C. L. BOWERS.

## JOB PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, EXECUTED

AT THIS OFFICE.

## Political.

The Organ..... We congratulate the friends of the administration on the recent improvement of the Telegraph. Since Gen. Duff Green, the Honorable Isaac Hill, and the Honorable Amos Kendall, have all been absent from Washington, little or nothing has appeared in the editorial columns of that chaste print; the other members of the Cabinet, appointed and adscititious, having been employed, it is understood, on another matter of deep import to the nation. Indeed, we remember but two very leading editorial articles for some time; one on proscription, by the Honorable James Buchanan, and one, on Wednesday last, on the "AFFAIRS OF EUROPE," which, from the sagacious views, and the marks of deep "thinking" which it exhibits, was probably elaborated by the Honorable John Branch. Journal.

A writer in the Wilmington [Del.] Journal states, that a neighboring paper has published a letter sent through the post office, by Mr. Harris to Kensey Johns, Jr. Esq. of which Mr. Harris took no copy, and which Mr. Johns never showed to any person. The writer then asks—"is it not obvious that this letter has been copied in the post office?" We do not know what office is referred to; nor do we notice the charge upon any party grounds. If it is true that letters are not safe in passing through the post office, the "rascally post master," as Mr. Van Buren said, who violates a seal, should give place to those who have less itching palms. It is the duty of every good citizen to aid, when he can, in ferreting out such a disgrace to the post office establishment.

Mr. A. Bradley.—We copy from the Telegraph the subjoined letter from AM. BRADLEY, the reformed Assistant Post Master General, to Mr. Barry.

CHEY CHACE, Sept. 23, 1829.

Sir: When my friend Simpson was here on Saturday evening, he was so diplomatic, that I could not well tell whether he came on his own account or your account, or on the account of those who manage your official affairs. I gave of course little heed to his remarks, but told him of sundry acts, sayings and doings of yours, which showed your total unfitness for the office of Postmaster General, and which must inevitably lead to your immediate removal, if known to the President. These were told him with the express intention that they should be communicated to you.

No representation on the subject had then been prepared, and the delay arose from a reluctance to take any step which might look like the offspring of resentment. Upon further reflection, however, I have concluded that whatever appearance it may have, it is my duty, both as a citizen having a proper regard to the interest of his country, and as an individual having a due regard to his reputation, to represent the subject fully.

There is a law which prohibits the payment of money to any one who is indebted to the public, until the indebtedness ceases. Being no longer your subordinate, it has now become my duty, to state in due form to the Comptroller of the Treasury, that you are in that predicament. I have also added that your indebtedness to the amount of ten thousand dollars, is as clear, distinct, and indisputable, as it is in any case whatever. That he knows very well, as a lawyer, that the pretended exculpation which lately appeared in the Telegraph, is equally at war with common sense, common law, and the decisions of the Supreme and Circuit Courts of the United States.

You know it has always been my course and my desire to pass smoothly along the current of life, to avoid every ruffle and tempest that was practicable, to serve my friends, and to do acts of courtesy and kindness to all who came in my way. But you was advised through Mr. Simpson, that the public is already a loser by you in payments and engagements to the amount of nearly one hundred thousand dollars; and you have been hardly six months in office.

The duty, therefore, of making these representations is no less indispensable than it is unpleasant. I cannot but hope, therefore, that you will review your course since you have been in office, and resign a situation for which you are so entirely unfitted. You know the law, that the President must discharge you from office: his duty is imperative; and if he was desirous to serve you, which I am confident he will not be, and should hesitate, it would, in the present state of parties, and of the country, bring on a motion for impeachment, which, altho,

On the 27th of August died at Charlotte, in the — year of his age, Joseph Wilson;—an event in no common degree afflictive, which, whilst it has overcome the hearts of nearer relations with a desolating sorrow, and is mourned for in bitterness by his numerous friends, will be long deplored throughout this whole people.

He was born in the county of Randolph, and passed through a course of instruction at Greenville college, Tennessee;—a foundation seeming little adequate to the exigencies of such a mind, were it not that intellectual greatness is developed by its own inherent principles of germination and expansion, nor is like learning, the fruits and flowers of which must be gathered in sheltered gardens and cloistered seminaries.

Having entered upon the practice of the Law, and after an early marriage with the daughter of his legal patron, he was successively elected a member of the Legislature, and finally received the responsible appointment of Solicitor for the western district. It was in this office of public prosecutor, that he has done his native state such services as, among the people of antiquity, would have caused him to be ranked and worshipped with deified men;—and services for which, among his fellow-citizens not less grateful, the name and memory of Joseph Wilson will be cherished by contemporaries, and transmitted down to other generations, as of him, by whose undaunted firmness a legal anarchy and contempt of laws were succeeded by a perfect obedience to their salutary restraints, and through whom property and life were first secured by an unseen and yet pervading influence, instead of being, as before, dependent upon the protection of force. It is, as it were, but a day past, when savage and bloody battles invariably marked every public assembly; murders were perpetrated in open day and assassinations by night; robberies, theft, and crimes of all sorts went unpunished, for the arm of justice was so shortened, that some eluded her grasp and some set her at defiance. But this, by the miraculous agency of one man, has given place to order, quiet, and the stable possession of every good.

For accomplishing his destination, God gifted Mr. Wilson with a frame uncommonly robust, and with a character of the most unshrinking energy and unremitting perseverance. His countenance was a very expressive one, and flexible to exhibit the various workings of mind; his voice was powerful and capable of any modifications; so that no public accuser, nor other manager of causes, ever surpassed him in the consummate skill and effect with which he would, at times, draw a witness out beyond his entrenchments of prevarication, or at times tear the truth out from all the cunning envelopes of his perjured heart; or, with a single look only, cause the wretch to shrink in dismay, who was hardened enough but the moment before to insult the deity himself by an appeal. His invective was terrible—his satire of a cold, cynical bitterness, deep searching and of protracted anguish; and when excited by the flagrancy of the offence, or roused by opposition, he could summon, from the dark recesses of his mind, words, thoughts and images of potent influence, which lent to crime a deeper hue, and crowding like spectre forms, upon the accused, have caused him to loath himself and be first in pronouncing his own condemning sentence.

Indeed, so keen was his perception of mankind and the motives of their actions; such his judgment in selecting the objects of punishment; so unrelenting his pursuit through every devious path and concealment; so certain was the mauler, sooner or later, brought a victim of atonement to the altar of justice, that among an ignorant population and inclining to superstition, it is not strange the character of Mr. Wilson should have been associated with the awe of supernatural agencies. "Such a one," said the deceased to the writer of this notice, "has never broken out into open crime; it is only, however, his fear of me that restrains him; for he never comes without trembling into my presence, and I believe if the devil himself and I were to appear at equal distances, he would fly from me to the devil."

It were a strong contrast to see the State's Solicitor in his own house, instead of in the Halls of Justice, and to observe how paternal love and domestic happiness sat brooding peace and stillness over the same mind, which, so lately, labored with volcanic energies. It seemed they were not the same eyes, with which the fond father and husband now looked upon his affectionate children and wife, and which just flashed blazing fire; or the same tongue, which erewhile was pouring forth hoarded vengeance upon some devoted head, and now spoke in so kindly and loving accents. It has been expressively said

FOREIGN.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

By the arrival at Boston of the packet ship Amethyst, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 22d ult. intelligence of a highly important character has been received. We are indebted to our correspondents of the Boston Courier and Boston Patriot, for slips, from which we make such extracts as time allows. It will be seen that the Russians are victorious both in Europe and Asia, and that Constantinople will soon be threatened, if it be not already in danger.

**Great Britain.**—The harvest in England, upon the whole, promised to terminate favorably. The injury they had suffered was limited in extent.

The Manchester Mercury, of Aug. 19, says:—Considerable sensation was produced here yesterday, by a statement that one of the leading companies in London, for effecting marine insurances, had transmitted instructions to their agent in this town not to grant any policies on vessels for Russia, with security against capture by the king's enemies. The general inference, of course, was that we are about forthwith to go to war with the Emperor Nicholas.

A storm on the night of the 13th of Aug. was the cause of numerous disasters on the coast of Ireland.—The whole line from Tuskar to Kingstown was strewn with wrecks. A schooner, laden with salt and rosin, was wrecked off the pier of Kingstown, and five persons perished. A brig was wrecked near the same place, and several lives lost.

The progress of the Russian arms, and the unsettled condition of the French ministry had produced some agitation upon the London Stock Exchange, aided no doubt by speculators, who had their own objects to answer by the depression of price. On the 15th ult. there was a sort of panic on the Stock Exchange, the price of Consols falling one one per cent. This produced alarm and as a consequence a variety of rumors. Four sail of the line were fitting out at Portsmouth for the Dardanelles—hemp had fallen, in anticipation of a war with Russia, 5*l*. a ton—and an insurrection was on the point of breaking out at Paris. It is said that a good deal of stock was taken on account of Hebrew capitalists. Consols for the Accounts opened for 88½, then rose to 88½, when they suddenly fell to 87½. A leading broker bought 50,000*l*. Money Stock, which had the effect of raising them to 87½. They left off at 87½. On the 17th, the reports which nobody believed, were officially contradicted and the money market recovered from the agitation of the 15th. Consols closed at 88½. On the 18th there was a further improvement, attributed to reports, that the Turks had manifested a willingness to treat for peace. Consols closed at 88½. There was also an improvement in Russia bonds. On the 15th they were 99½. On the 18th they were at 100½.

**France.**—The French papers are filled with the most violent attacks on the new government. The Journal des Debats says the ministry is such as cannot last a year; and that in any place where a thousand people shall be assembled, there a thousand voices will be raised against them.

An express from Paris, received in London, Aug. 18, states that Admiral de Rigny has actually refused the post of Minister of the Marine, and that M. De Cony will probably be appointed to that high station in his stead.

PORTUGAL.

**Lisbon, July 29.**—The news of dissension in the Palace of Queluz is very current, and generally credited. It appears that the personal servants of Don Miguel and his mother have come to blows—the latter are particularly enraged with the Visconde de Queluz, whom they regard as the grand cause of the change of Miguel's policy. The Royalists per excellence, as the Apostolics call themselves, are determined to give him such a sample "of their mercy," as may finally send him to the gates of death.—It is said that he has already received some blows.

IRELAND.

**Clare Election.**—The election for a member to represent the county of Clare took place at Ennis on the 30th of July. At an early hour in the day the town was thronged to an excess, which rendered the streets almost impassable, but, much to the credit of the men of Clare, not a single outrage occurred from the commencement to the termination of the proceedings, nor was a drunken man to be seen. The peasantry flocked in from the remotest districts of the county, and, a fact much to their honor, not one of them carried a shillelah, an appendage without which an Irish peasant is rarely seen. Mr. O'Connell was proposed by Mr. O'Gorman Mahon, and seconded by Mr. Steele, Major Macnamara, Mr. J. O'Brien, and Mr. Richard Macnamara. Proclamation having been made, the High Sheriff, S. G. Purdon, Esq. enquired if it were intended to propose any other person, and, receiving no answer, after a reasonable time, he declared Daniel O'Connell, Esq. to be duly elected. This announcement was instantly followed by immense cheering, waving of hats and handkerchiefs, and the cheering was re-echoed without the

walls of the Court-room, and throughout the town. Mr. O'Connell, in the course of his address of thanks, communicated to his constituents the course he has marked out for himself in Parliament, and if he perform his promises, he will be the most indefatigable and useful man that ever sat within its walls. He says that he is determined to be in the House from the moment that prayers begin till all the business is over. He means to read every word of every bill that comes before the House. He pledges himself to move for the repeal of the act levelled against the late Association, by which a despotic authority was vested in the hands of the Viceroy; never to cease his endeavours till the Disfranchisement Bill, by which 250,000 freeholders were deprived of their rights, is repealed; to advocate reform, and full, free, and biennial parliaments; to procure the repeal of the Union; to abolish the horrible system of oaths, by which, he said, no fewer than 17 or 1800 oaths were required in various public departments; to expose the abuses of the law and endeavor to procure their reform; and to call for an investigation into the story of Captain Garth, in order that the Duke of Cumberland, the brother of his King, might be freed from the foul slanders by which he had been assailed. Mr. O'Connell was chaired at six o'clock, and at seven about 150 gentlemen sat down to dinner to celebrate the peaceful triumph of the day. It was estimated during the day by Major Macnamara and Mr. O'G. Mahon, that both would stand for the borough of Ennis on the first opportunity.

SEAT OF WAR.

The intelligence from the seat of war shows a rapid progress of the Russian arms. The accounts from Constantinople on the other hand, do not indicate that spirit among the Turks which has been exhibited on former emergencies. The orders for a levy en masse have produced but 30,000 men, and those only from the districts where there were a sufficient number of troops to compel the levy. The only drawback on the Russian successes, is the intelligence from Odessa that the plague was fast approaching that great depot of supplies for the Russian forces. Gen. Diebitsch on the 24th of July had his headquarters near Bourgas, at Cape Emin. Gen. Paskewitch on the 27th of June, captured the important city of Erzerum and the fortress of Hassan Kale. Erzerum is the capital of Turcomania in Asiatic Turkey, with a population of 150,000. Its capture opens all Asiatic Turkey to the Russians.

The Journal of Odessa, of July 22, says, "The news of the total defeat of the Grand Vizier's army, as we learn by the arrival of the English brig Helen, from Constantinople, had spread consternation in the Turkish capital. It was reported that the Ottoman army had lost 34,000 men, with all their camp and artillery."

Augsburgh Gazette.

The reserve coming from Tultschin, to the number of 48,000 men, is to pass the Pruth, in four columns, on the 13th and 17th July, and 10th and 24th August. 12,000 men will go to Giurgevo, and the remainder by way of Kalrassch against Shumla and the Balkan. Immense supplies of provisions are expected from the interior of Russia. Letters from Varna say, that Gen. Roth has received a reinforcement of 20,000 men from Odessa.

Letters from Odessa, dated the 28th ult. contain alarming rumours respecting the plague. Round one of the villages a cordon sanitaire is established, and no person is allowed, under any pretence, either to enter or leave the place. Several cases are reported at Odessa itself.

An extraordinary Cabinet courier, it is said, left Constantinople the 27th, with the news that the Porte has rejected every proposition respecting Greece, as well as with regard to an arrangement with Russia. The greatest preparations for the continuance of the war are making throughout the Ottoman Empire.

Letters from Berlin mention a fresh levy of men in Russia, of four men in every five hundred of the male population. The promulgation of the Ukase has been delayed only till the Emperor should receive certain accounts of the uselessness of all steps to prevail on the Porte to accede to his proposals of peace.

The Hamburg papers received in London state as a tolerably likely rumour, that the Pacha of Egypt is preparing another great naval expedition, for the purpose, as is supposed, of carrying troops to aid the Sultan. Meanwhile, it is added, the Russian squadron, under Admiral Heyden, is assembling at Peros, and "will immediately take such a course as to be able closely to watch the movements of the Egyptian expedition, and, in case of need, to attack it." The same papers announce the arrival of the Persian Prince Chosrew at Moscow, on the 26th July, where he was received with almost royal honors.

**The Plague near Odessa.**—The news of the decisive victories gained by the Russians over the armies of Hagki Pacha and the Seraskier, had caused great rejoicings at St. Petersburg. Intelligence of another character had damped the public exultation and created great alarm. It announced that the plague was fast approaching Odessa, and that decided cases of that tremendous disorder had occurred within three miles of that city. The inhabitants were full of consterna-

tion; all business was suspended, and, as is customary in visitations of this nature, every family was provisioning themselves up in their houses till the destroying scourge should have passed. An idea may be formed of the importance attached to this intelligence by the Russian government, when it is recollected that Odessa was the grand depot whence the magazines of the army were supplied, and that if it be reduced to a desert for the space of a few months only, the legions now beyond the Balkan may be stopped for want of provisions in their victorious march, or delivered up helpless by famine into the hands of their enemies.

**France.**—The new French Ministry (says the Liverpool Mercury) are decidedly unpopular with nine tenths of the people of France, and their intentions—for as yet they have done nothing—are violently denounced by the liberal journals. The Ministers, with one or two exceptions, are of the ultra royalist party, and, unlike their predecessors, are opposed to all further concessions to the people. The Parisians will have it that the present Ministry is the work of the Duke of Wellington. It is said that Admiral de Rigny has refused to accept the office to which he was appointed.

On the authority of a private letter, it was stated that the censorship of the Press would be re-established in Paris.

**Horrible Transaction.**—A rare occurrence in the city of Boston took place a few days since. A lady in Cambridgeport sent into the city by a relation who resided in her family, to obtain a sum of money due to her; 140 dollars, or nearly that amount, we believe.—The girl, after having obtained the money, passed by the old theatre, where she observed a man, apparently disguised, who watched and followed her. In High street he suddenly assaulted her, tied a handkerchief round her mouth, forced her down to a neighboring wharf, where he shamefully abused her, robbed her of her money, and finally threw her into the water. The silk trimming on her dress boayed her up, and fortunately her screams were heard by a woman residing on Fort Hill; who though night had set in, had the courage and humanity to go out with a little boy and ascertain the cause. They succeeded in dragging the poor girl from her perilous situation covered with mud and slime. A surgeon was sent for, and he pronounced her very much bruised and injured; but not dangerously. She was slightly deranged at first; but soon recovered sufficiently to tell where she belonged. She was conveyed home, as soon as she could bear it; and is now ill from the effects of the treatment she has received. The villain has not yet been found out.

Massachusetts Journal.

The Haverhill (N. H.) Post relates the following case of murder, the horrible particulars of which are obtained from a source entitled to credit:—A man who keeps a public house in Ringe, in Cheshire county, had employed a girl to do the housework until her wages had amounted to about seventy dollars.—Her time was up, for which she engaged, and the money was paid to her in presence of two men who were strangers and travellers, who had called at the house. Soon after the money was paid over, the two men left the house, and soon after the girl left also, for the purpose of going to her parents, who lived at no great distance. There was no suspicion in the minds of any one, that there was any evil design in the business till in the night. The two men who had called during the day had returned, and taken lodgings for the night. They were put into a small room adjoining the sleeping room of the landlord, and after all had retired to bed one of the men was overheard to say,—"How the—bitch bit me." This at once excited the curiosity of the landlord, he got up, made some investigations, and found the clothes of one of the men bloody. He immediately went to the house of the parents of the girl to see if she had returned home, and found she had not. Went in pursuit of an officer, arrested both men and confined them, and then went in search of the body; after looking a short time, he succeeded in finding it. The money which had been paid to the girl was found in the possession of the men, which leaves no doubt that they are the murderers."

**Counterfeit Treasury Notes.**—As a caution to the public, we deem it our duty to state, that counterfeit Treasury Notes, of the denomination of 75 cents, are in circulation in this State. Eight of them were presented at the Treasury Office last week, which were so well executed, that they are calculated to deceive most persons at the first glance. They may be known by the imperfect manner in which the signature is counterfeited, and the general appearance of the note, the printing of which not being so well executed as that of the genuine note.

Raleigh Star.

**Amends for a broken heart.**—In a suit for breach of promise of marriage, at the court sitting in this city on Thursday, a verdict of five hundred dollars was rendered for the female plaintiff who is near 40 years old; the defendant a little over 20.

Albany Dai. Adc.

his friends might be too powerful and partial to allow of its reaching maturity, would occasion him inexpressible chagrin and disturbance, too great for his advanced years. You can, therefore, at the utmost, hold your station but a short period, and ought, therefore, on every account, to give up the office immediately. This measure will save me from the pain of being a public accuser, yourself from the disgrace of a removal for adequate cause, and this communication will then become confidential. For, whatever has passed, I have no wish to depreciate you in the opinion of your friends. But it would be unpardonable, knowing you as I do, to let the quarter pass, and the making of the great contracts in October next, to come into your hands, without proper efforts for prevention. I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

ABM. BRADLEY.  
Hon. Wm. T. Barry, Postmaster General.

From the N. Y. Spectator.

**Mr. Barry a Debtor to the Government.**—To call the present Post Master General a Defaulter, is an abuse of language, in which our correspondent did not indulge, when writing to us of the rumor that Mr. B. was a debtor to the United States in a large amount. Duff Green, however, "by authority," denied that Mr. Barry owed any money whatever to the government. No doubt Duff lied. We do not believe that the Post Master General ever "authorised" him to make such a denial. He would entrust the defence of his reputation, we are persuaded, to some more respectable organ.—How much he does owe the government is now shown, by a full statement in the Kentucky Commentator, occupying nearly one broadside of that paper. The following statement of the main facts of the case, in a condensed form, is from the Cincinnati Gazette:

"The Franfort, (Kentucky) Commentator, of September 1st. contains an exposition of the charge that the Post Master General is a defaulter. The facts lie in a narrow compass, and are briefly these:—

John Fowler was Postmaster at Lexington, Ky. previous to the year 1818. On the 25th of November of that year he gave a new bond for the faithful discharge of his official duties. Mr. Barry was one of the sureties. Mr. Fowler remained in office until February, 1822, when he was in arrears to the government, for money received, in the sum of \$10,763.92. He was then removed, at the request of his securities. Mr. Meigs, then Postmaster General, placed in the hands of Mr. Barry a commission for a Postmaster at Lexington, blank as to the name of the person who should have the office. Mr. Barry "put it up and sold it to the highest bidder." Joseph Pichlin became the purchaser, and agreed to pay four thousand dollars for it, by applying that sum of the net proceeds to the extinguishment of Fowler's defalcation.

In March, 1822, suit was commenced on the bond, in the United States District Court in Kentucky. At May term, 1825, the cause was heard upon a demurrer to the declaration. The ground of the demurrer was, that upon bonds given to the Postmaster General suits could not be maintained in the federal courts.—The court was of that opinion, and sustained the demurrer, but afterwards set aside the judgment, and the District Attorney discontinued the suit. The whole amount of the defalcation remains unpaid. Mr. Barry is consequently liable, upon his bond, to the department of which he is the head, for the sum of ten thousand dollars, the whole amount of the bond; and he has been thus liable ever since the removal of Fowler in 1822.

These are the facts, as detailed in the Commentator, and supported by the copies of the bond, of the certified account from the General Post Office, and of the record of the pleadings, judgment and discontinuance of the suit. It is proper to state, that at the session of the Supreme Court of the United States, in 1828, it was decided, (in the case of *Dox and others, vs. the Postmaster General*, 1 Pet. 318,) that the Post Master General could maintain an action in the Federal Courts, upon bonds given to him officially; the decision of the Kentucky Court was consequently erroneous.

**Good Pun.**—A Frenchman was travelling on a close sultry day, with a newly married lady. The curtains were drawn—she complained of the heat. The curtains were raised, when some passengers warned her against the sun, that was beating down upon her head. "O, I suppose," said the Frenchman, "dat de lady rather have a little son, as no heir at all!"

SENTENTIOUS.

The wise man gains more enemies by his virtues, than the vicious man does by his vices. Beware of flattery, for it is filled with poison. Pardon is a glorious kind of revenge; anger rests only in the bosom of fools. True quietness of heart is got by resisting our passions. The stories of our neighbor's errors seldom tend to a reformation of our own. Seasonable gathering and reasonable spending make a good house keeping. Honest dealing is a jewel, but is almost out of fashion. If we enjoy liberty let us not bring others into bondage.

In some other notice, that Mr. Wilson lived in the bosom of his family as a companion and friend, not as one having authority; and not less expressive was the short eulogy of a plain citizen and neighbor:—"I suppose there never was such a man in his family as Mr. Wilson."

It was in a passing moment of repose, so snatched from a life fraught with toil and irritated by contact and collision with the worst characters and passions of man, that inexorable death selected to break in sunder the tenderest bands of human sympathies and to dissolve the magic circle of affection when fullest formed. Yet more soothing, perhaps, the thought is, that he died not among even comparative strangers, but was ministered to by devoted affection, amidst the anxious solicitude of neighbors, and at a time when many older and younger members of the bar were assembled, as if to offer mournful honors to the memory of so distinguished an ornament of the profession.

Mr. Wilson's conversation was brilliant and fascinating beyond what can be conceived of by those who have never known him, or unless some idea could be formed of it from the many sayings and apt illustrations which, bearing the impress of his originality, are current and oft repeated by all classes throughout the country. Of his oratory, much may be inferred from what has been said; and it seems further characteristic, that it was free as the works of nature from affectation and unambitious of effect. His mind, under strong excitement of speaking, appeared almost bursting with the intense vividness and thronging multitude of its conceptions, and his only effort was to transfer them to others, regardless of their appearance. Yet his style was highly metaphorical, for his imagination was poetic and by instinctive impulse bodied forth its workings, sometimes appearing in gorgeous language, and sometimes exhibited in naked simplicity. Those who have heard him perhaps but a single time, will recollect with what art of wit and eloquence he could exaggerate and diminish, exalt and debase, every subject, and as it were, with a single touch transform all things into their very contraries and opposites. As a Lawyer, Mr. Wilson's superiority arose from his clear perceptions of right and wrong, and the readiness with which his mind resorted back through the mazes of authority to first principles; thus unexpectedly disarming or overpowering his opponents. How eminent he was in the civil business of the courts, their dockets will show without encomium.

The State has lost not only its tried and efficient vindicator of the laws, but a representative who, in the greater councils of the nation, must have drawn upon himself all eyes. Would it could be said, that Sparta has any worthier son than he.

The Raleigh Register of the 6th states, that rumours have reached that city, which, it is feared, are too well founded, of the death of the Hon. GABRIEL HOLMES, member of Congress from the Wilmington District, and late Governor of this State.

By the arrival of the Napoleon at New York, English papers to the 26th of August have been received. The Russians were in full march towards Constantinople; and it was reported that a great battle had been fought at Kirki Killissa, about 20 leagues from the capital, in which the Turkish army was totally defeated and dispersed. There was nothing, then, to prevent the Russians from reaching Constantinople, which, it is more than probable, is in their possession. Should this conjecture prove correct, and the Russians determine to hold their conquests, a general war in Europe will most likely be the consequence.

"The work goes bravely on,"....Dr. Phineas Bradley, the 2d assistant Postmaster General, has been removed. When it is determined to reform the Post Office Department into a "National Police," as the Telegraph expresses it, it is necessary to remove men of honesty and integrity, and put in their places the supple tools of power. The public confidence in the integrity of the Post Office is fast diminishing; and complaints of mismanagement and miscarriages, are loud and frequent from all parts of the country. In addition to Dr. Bradley, Stephen W. Gray, a clerk in the General Post Office, and Wm. S. Smith and Sidney T. Chapman, clerks in the Second Comptroller's Office, were also "punished."

Miles King.—This gentleman, it will be recollected, was removed from the office of Navy Agent, at Norfolk, without any assignable cause. The removal created great dissatisfaction in Virginia—even Mr. Ritchie regretted it, and was at

a loss to account for it, on any plausible grounds; and weeks passed away, without any reason, except the *sic volo* of the President, being given, but public dissatisfaction not abating, it was deemed advisable to instruct one of the rewarded editors, him of the Baltimore Republican, to give it a quietus, by hinting at a forthcoming defalcation. Accordingly the stipendiary editor inserted an article, stating it was "reported" that Mr. King was an apparent defaulter," &c. He had not the boldness to make a positive charge of defalcation against him, for he knew that Mr. King was at Washington settling his accounts, and the truth would soon come out; he therefore, with a meanness and cruelty, which cannot be too indignantly censured, publishes a report (manufactured by himself or Duff Green, who is his correspondent,) that Mr. King was, not a real, but an "apparent defaulter!" If the people are not dead to every sense of justice, they will set the seal of reprobation on so infamous an attempt as this,—and it unfortunately does not stand alone,—to blast the character of a worthy and honorable man, in order to justify an act of pure and unmitigated despotism by the national Executive. The Baltimore Chronicle, to counteract the effect of this malicious slander, has published, with the permission of the gentleman to whom it was written, the subjoined extract of a letter, in relation to the case of Mr. King:

"Miles King has returned from Washington; the accounts he carried up are enough to show a balance in his favor—he has more in preparation, and before he is done, he will prove *Uncle Sam a defaulter*—that is, will prove a large balance in his own favor. He has gained many warm friends among the Jackson men themselves, by his manly, but prudent course, and the acknowledgments of the clerks at Washington, that his accounts have been perfectly correct and clear, and that they are at a loss for any reason why he should have been turned out."

The apologists of the President may as well now come out boldly and give the true reason—it is useless to mince the matter. Let them tell their readers the truth—*Miles King was "punished."* He was a good officer, an honest man, but—he was a friend to Mr. Adams. Here was reason enough—they should not be ashamed to avow the principle on which our magnanimous President acts, "Gen. Jackson will reward his friends, and punish his enemies," said Duff Green; and experience has shown that he did not speak without authority.

Mr. Adams' indifference to show, as evidenced in his neglect to furnish the famous "East Room," although \$20,000 was appropriated by Congress for that purpose, is attributed to his "aristocratic pride;" while Gen. Jackson's ostentatious purchase of costly "cut glass," and other equally superb furniture for the President's house, is trumpeted forth as evidence that "he is the judicious and practical friend of American manufactures," and by consequence, a plain republican. So says a late Telegraph. In the vocabulary of the parasites of power, terms change their meaning with the change of men; as for example, under Mr. Adams's Administration, "aristocratic pride" meant a contempt for show; while under Gen. Jackson's, republican simplicity means an ostentatious display, a house or palace superbly furnished with rich "Cut Glass" and other furniture to correspond. "Feeding on acorns," and the plain, republican style of a "Tennessee Farmer," are no longer talked about. They were employed to catch gulls; and having answered their purpose, have been discarded, with other equally contemptible catches, as of no farther use.

#### TENNESSEE.

The Legislature of Tennessee convened at Nashville on the 21st ult. Doct Joel Walker was elected Speaker of the Senate, and Ephraim H. Foster, Speaker of the House of Representatives—both without opposition. The message of the acting Governor, WILLIAM HALL, possesses the singular merit of brevity, and is characterized by good sense and sound principles. He calls the attention of the Legislature to the criminal jurisprudence of the State, which, he thinks, needs revision. The multiplied acts of violence and outrage, which have frequently been witnessed in Tennessee, even within a few months, were, in his opinion, encouraged by the facilities with

which the heavy sanctions of the law are wholly evaded. On the subject of Education, he recommends a particular attention to Common Schools, for the support of which a considerable fund has already been provided; and in relation to the pecuniary embarrassments of the people, he advises the adoption of more effectual means to repress note-shaving, and usury in other forms, the punishment of which is now evaded by various subterfuges. As to the Branch of the U. S. Bank established at Nashville, against which it has been industriously attempted to excite the public odium, he recommends that their opposition be confined to a renewal of the charter, rather than to an unprofitable conflict with existing establishments, whose hours are already numbered, and whose dealings, he says, are *unexceptionable*.

Among the first proceedings of the House of Representatives, we notice the introduction and adoption of a resolution to inquire into the official conduct of Judge Nathaniel Williams, with a view to his impeachment. A committee, consisting of eleven persons, was appointed to make the investigation, with power to examine witnesses on oath. An amendment offered by Mr. Overton, that the committee, be instructed, when they make their report, to report also the testimony given in before them, was lost. It will be recollected that Judge Williams, in some disclosures which he made during the late election, implicated Gen. Jackson in Burr's schemes; whether this has any connexion with the attempt to procure his impeachment, will, it is probable, be developed in the progress of the affair.

An article, purporting to be a speech delivered by Mr. CLAY, at Mount Sterling, Ky. is going the rounds of the Jackson papers. It is a vile caricature, as is evident from the whole complexion of the thing. The Kentucky Reporter promises a correct report of the speech.

The Vermont elections having resulted in the utter prostration of the Jackson party in that State, the administration editors endeavor to keep up the sinking spirits of their party, by boasting of the victory they will achieve at the next election. The Jackson candidate for Governor received about *one vote in ten!* Cold comfort this!

#### ECONOMY—RETRENCHMENT!

We have been asked of late, says the Baltimore Chronicle, whether our fellow townsman, Christopher Hughes, jun. had been recalled from the Netherlands, and supposing that many may be resting in doubt upon this subject, we will state that as yet he has, we believe, not been recalled, but that he has been *succeeded* by Judge Preble, who, we presume, will soon take his departure from this country, as the election in Maine is now over, and his services no longer required there, for the present.

As an evidence of the want of economy in the present Administration, we will mention a fact connected with this business. Mr. Hughes was representing our country in the capacity of Charge d'Affaires, with a salary of \$4,500 per annum; but Judge Preble has been appointed full Minister, with an outfit of \$9000, an annual salary of \$9000, and a Secretary of Legation at a salary of \$2000 per annum;—thus it will be seen, that what Mr. Adams had done for \$4,500, will cost Gen. Jackson \$20,000 the first year, besides the cost of a vessel to carry out the Minister and his suite. This is a loss to the country, independently of the latter expense, of \$15,500 this year, and will be a permanent loss, of \$65,500 annually, so long as a full minister shall continue to represent us at that Court. The people, we suspect, will think this rather a back handed way of economizing. They will begin to think that this is not what they understood by the term *reform*.

#### "NATIONAL POLICE!"

The Editor of the Telegraph has made a great disclosure, when he tells us a system of "National Police" has been established, by which the whole of the correspondence of individuals entrusted to the Post-Office Department, will be submitted to the surveillance of the Administration, and that such letters as may not be agreeable to the views of the party in power, will be intercepted. This disclosure accounts for many circumstances which had been previously involved in some mystery, and throws a strong light on the character of those men who, under such avowed conditions, will accept of situations in the Post Office.

The next Presidency.—It is time enough to start a candidate, a year or two hence. Let us be quiet. The Administration will make an end of itself, by the time its four years run out.

N. Hampshire Jour.

#### Died,

In Newbury District, S. C. on the 21st ult. MARY, youngest daughter of WILLIAM GILLAM, Esq. aged about 15 months.  
In Iredell county, on the 16th ult. Mr. John McLean, sen. in the 74th year of his age.  
In Mecklenburg county, on the 20th ult. Mrs. Cecilia Hood, wife of John H. Hood, aged 43 years.

#### A CARD.

A. TORRENCE & CO. have removed to the north corner of the Court-House, (the Store attached to the Mansion Hotel,) where they are disposed to sell GOODS very low.

#### Fayetteville Paper Mill

HIGHEST prices paid in CASH for RAGS, of all descriptions at the Paper Mill in Fayetteville, N. C.—1829.

#### THE MARKETS.

**Fayetteville Market, Oct. 1.**  
Cotton, 6 1/2 a 7 1/2; bagging, 20 a 24; bacon 6 1/2 a 7 1/2; candles, mould, 14; coffee, 13 a 16; corn, 43 a 50; flaxseed, 80; lard, 6; lead, 8; shot, per bag, 2 50; lime, 2 50 a 3; molasses, 30 a 33; nails, cut, 8 50 a 9; wrought, 18 a 20; oats, 25 a 27 1/2; sugar, common, 8 1/2; prime 10 1/2; salt, Liverpool, 75 a 80; steel, American, 8 a 9; tobacco, leaf, 3; apple brandy 35 a 40; whiskey 22 1/2 a 25; wheat, 70 a 75.  
United States Bank Notes 1 1/2 per cent. premium. Cape Fear, ditto.

**Charleston Market, Sept. 26.**  
Cotton, 7 a 10; flour, 6 1/2 a 7; corn, 50 a 53; oats, 40 a 43; whiskey, 25 a 26; N. E. rum 34 a 35; northern gin, 30 a 32; apple brandy, 32; tobacco, 33 a 43; beef wax 20 a 22; tallow, 8 a 9; bacon, 6 a 7; hams, 8 a 8 1/2; lard, 7 a 8; butter, 18 a 20; inferior, 8 a 12; bagging, 20 a 23; salt, Liverpool 35 a 37 T. Island, 50; sugar, Mucovado, 9 1/2; St. Croix and Jamaica, 10 a 11 1/2; New Orleans, 8 a 9; loaf 15 a 21; coffee, prime green, 14 a 15; inferior, 12 a 13; molasses, W. India, 28 a 29; N. Orleans, 31 a 33.

**Wilmington, September 30.**—Cotton 7.50 a 8, corn 55, rice, per 100lbs. 2.50 a 2.75, bacon 7 a 10, flour 5 a 6, coffee 12 a 14, molasses 28 a 32, sugar 8 a 10.50, whiskey 30, apple brandy 40, tobacco 4.

**Newbern, September 26.**—Beeswax 20, bacon 7 a 8, coffee 12.50 a 14, flour 6 a 7, leather, sole, 22 a 25, molasses 30 a 32, salt, Turks Island, 55 a 60, sugar 9 a 10, whiskey 35, apple brandy 40 a 45.

**New-York, Sept. 28.**  
Cotton 8 a 10 1/2, coffee, Cuba, 11 a 12 1/2, Java, 14 1/2 a 15, flour 5 1/2, wheat 1 10 a 1 14, sugar, N. Orleans, 7 1/2 a 8, St. Croix 8 1/2 a 9 1/2, whiskey, rye, 25, apple brandy 33 a 38.

**Richmond, Sept. 29.**—Cotton 8 a 9, coffee 11 1/2 to 17, according to quality; corn 46 a 48, flour 6 00 a 6 50, wheat 90 a 95, apple brandy, 35 a 40, peach do, 90 a 100, whiskey 24 a 25..... North-Carolina Bank Notes, 3 per cent. dis..... S. Carolina do. 1 1/2 a 2..... Georgia do. 2 1/2 a 3.

#### North-Carolina BIBLE SOCIETY.

September 30, 1829.  
RESOLVED, That the friends of the Bible cause throughout the State, especially Delegates from the Bible Societies within the State, be invited to meet in General Convention, on Wednesday, the 16th day of December next, in the city of Raleigh, for the purpose of devising efficient measures for furnishing with in a given time, the whole State with an adequate supply of Bibles.

The Managers were led to the adoption of the foregoing Resolution, at the request of a neighboring Bible Society, and also, in consequence of a communication received from the American Bible Society, on the same subject.  
By order of the Board,  
J. GALES, Sec'y.

#### NEW GOODS, FRESH, FASHIONABLE AND CHEAPER THAN EVER!

ARE now opening at the subscriber's store in Salisbury, consisting of

#### DRY GOODS, Of almost every description, Suited to all Seasons of the year. ALSO, HARD-WARE, Cutlery and Groceries,

extensive in variety and amount, selected by himself with care, and bought for cash, on the best terms, in Philadelphia and New-York. The public are assured they will find a large and full supply, and lower, for cash, than usual, or otherwise on accommodating terms. They are respectfully invited to call, see fashions, examine qualities, hear prices, and judge for themselves.

J.M.265 JOHN MURPHY. J. M. respectfully begs to return his unfeigned thanks for the very liberal and distinguished patronage he has been so highly honored with by a discerning public, and hopes, by a diligent attention, to merit a continuance of the same.

Cheraw, S. C. Sept. 19, 1829.

THE subscriber will continue the BOATING BUSINESS between this place and Charleston, via Georgetown, as heretofore, and will attend to the reception of MERCHANDISE, and transportation of COTTON, and other produce committed to his charge.

His Boats are of a light draft of water, and particularly adapted to the navigation of the river; and, with the assurance that the strictest attention will be paid to his charge, he hopes for a continuance of the patronage of his friends.

For Sale, Salt, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Bale Rope, Twine, &c.; which he offers at wholesale and retail.  
6257 JOS. H. TOWNES.

#### Notice.

ON Tuesday of the Superior Court in Statesville, being the 2d day of Nov. next, will be sold, at Public Vendue, several

#### Houses & Lots,

and several unimproved LOTS in said town; and among others, that valuable stand for business, formerly occupied by James Irwin and Robert Simonton, and now occupied by Cowan & Alexander for a Store. It is expected those inclined to purchase will examine the premises. The executors of Robert Simonton and the executors of James Irwin, by joining in the sale, will make the title unquestionably good to purchasers. A liberal credit will be given.

GEO. L. DAVIDSON, Executors of THEOPHILUS FALLS, JAMES CAMPBELL, ALEXANDER HUGGINS, JOHN IRWIN, September 12, 1829.—41254

#### CHEAP NEW GOODS.

GEORGE W. BROWN is now receiving, from New-York and Philadelphia, a choice and handsome assortment of

#### DRY GOODS, Hardware, Crockery, Dye-Stuffs, Paints, Groceries, Boots & Shoes, which were

bought at reduced prices and will be sold at a small profit, for cash, or on time to punctual dealers. Among the GROCERIES, are first quality Tenerife Wine, old Muscatel do. Port do. Malaga do. genuine old Holland Gin, old Cogniac Brandy, Jamaica and New-England Rum; together with every article usually found in a store in this section of country. Persons wishing to purchase, will please call and examine the above Goods. 6m278

#### Female School.

MRS. WILLEY, thankful for the liberal encouragement she has received in support of her School for the instruction of young Ladies, respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury and its vicinity, that the next quarter will commence on the first Monday of November ensuing, and will certainly continue (health permitting) two quarters from that time; and hopes, by the assiduous discharge of her duty to those who may be committed to her care, to merit a continuance of favor.

HER TERMS ARE THE SAME AS HERETOFORE. Reading and Spelling, per quarter, \$8 Recitations and Writing, together with the above, 4 English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Composition and Rhetoric, with the above branches, 5 Plain Needle Work, marking Samplers, &c. together with any or all of the above branches, 6 Plain and ornamental Needle Work, in its various branches, including Lace Work, &c. on a new and improved method, which will enable a lady to execute work with facility equal to the imported 10 Drawing and Painting on Paper, also Theorem Painting upon Velvet and Paper, a new and elegant method, 10

N. B. The present quarter of the school will terminate on Friday, the 23d of October next, when there will be a vacation until the commencement of the ensuing quarter. 6t257

#### NOTICE.

THAT on the 23d instant, will be offered for sale, at the subscriber's house, a valuable tract of land containing 270 acres, lying on both sides of Dutchman's Creek, in Rowan county, ten miles from Mocksville, and one and a half miles from Hendrick's Mills. The land contains a quantity of good meadow, a good orchard and as likely a prospect of Gold as any in the State. Any person wishing to purchase, would do well to call and view the premises any time before. Terms will be made known on the day of sale and due attendance will be given by GEORGE MOORE, senior. October 1st, 1829. 3t55e

#### Notice.

A COMPLETE machine to collect dust gold has lately been invented and put into operation by myself, which completely supersedes the necessity of using sheepskins or any thing of the kind. The entire expense of constructing the machine will not exceed thirty five dollars. It may very easily be attached to a common grinder, or be put in operation by a very small head of water. The imperfection of the plan of collecting dust gold by skins, I think will appear evident to every person upon close examination, as it must inevitably let much dust gold float off with the muddy water; besides, it is disagreeable and unwholesome and attended with much labour and expense, as the skins will putrify in a few days, even when tanned in the best manner. As I claim the entire right of inventing the above plan of machinery, I hereby discharge all persons from making use of my plan of collecting dust gold, unless permission be first procured from me, as I intend obtaining a patent for said invention. JNO. B. S. HARRIS, Mecklenburg County, Sept. 28, 1829.—3t55

#### List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post-Office in Lincoln ton, on the 1st day of October, 1829.  
R. H. Aernsthy Jesse Johnson  
William Albia Robert Johnson  
Christian Best J. M. Jacobs  
Eliza Burton Sarah Kiser  
Nath. Bosworth James Lackey 2  
Mathias Rarringer Isaac Lowe  
David Beam Jonathan Leavitt  
Henry Bismer Henry W. Miller  
Ephraim Black Abram Manney  
John Collins James Macnolz  
Benjamin Crouse, for Frederick Moose  
Benjamin Jenkins Alexander McCorkle  
Jacob Cline David Muellany  
William Crow John Mullen  
Clerk of Superior Court Isaac McKee  
of Lincoln county Henry Peterson  
Andrew Carpenter Andrew Privett  
Wm. Cline William Quilan  
James D. Connelly Daniel Reel or 2  
Daniel Conrad Thomas Kiever 3  
John Crye Robert Ramsey  
Henry Dickson Judith Habb  
John Dellinger Ephraim Rudasill  
Jane Douglas Bartlett Shipp  
Peter Eddleman Senator of Lincoln 2  
Doctor Evans County 5  
Deborah Endsley Jane Smith  
James M. Forney Jacob Stilwell  
Daniel M. Forney John Seymour  
Henry Fullenwider James Taylor  
John Gullick John Tucker  
John Goodson Absalom Taylor  
Mary Graham Andrew Tarr  
Mason Gillam Lyman Woodford  
David Henkle Joseph Wilson  
Noah Hoyle James Wray  
D. Hoffman Thomas Wilkens  
Drury Hamilton Francis A. Webb 2  
James Hanks Isaac Wells  
Jacob Helderman or Aaron Wheeler  
John Goodson or Sarah Woods  
cob Arney Isaac Wills  
John Hovis 2 John Wills  
Margaret Hoyd Andrew Wilson or 3  
Henry Huntz Maples Marmaduke  
Jonathan G. Hand William Whitton  
Henry Hoyle John Whitton  
Bennett Johnson C. C. HENDERSON, P. M.

#### Deeds, for sale here.

## POETRY.

SONG—BY MR. HOGG.

O, Love's a bitter thing to bide,  
The lad that drees it's to be pited;  
It blinds to a' the world beside,  
And makes a body dille and dited;  
It lies sae sair at my breast bane,  
My heart is melting saft an' safter:  
To dee outright I wad be fain,  
Wer't no for fear what may be after.

I dinna ken what course to steer,  
I'm sae to dool an' daftness driven,  
For ane so lovely, sweet, an' dear,  
Sure never breath'd the breeze o' heaven;  
O there's a soul beams in hence,  
Ae blink o't makes ane's spirit gladder,  
And ay the mair she geeks at me,  
It pits me aye in love the madder.

Love winna heal, it wanna thole,  
You canna shun't even when you fear it;  
An' O, this sickness o' the soul,  
'Tis past the power of man to bear it!  
And yet to mak' o' her a wife,  
I could na square it wi' my duty,  
I'd like to see her a' her life  
Remain a virgin in her beauty;

As pure, as bonny as she's now,  
The walks of human life adorning;  
As blithe as bird upon the bough,  
As sweet as breeze of summer morning,  
Love paints the earth, it paints the sky,  
An' tints each lovely hue of Nature,  
And makes to the enchanted eye  
An angel of a mortal creature.

## VARIETY.

Mixing together profit and delight.

From the Berkshire American.

**The Dishonest Bankrupt.**.....We have not assumed this title as though it belonged to a character of rare occurrence. Unfortunately for mankind, it is but too common. Humanity has wept at its frequent appearance, and justice seems to have drawn closer the bandage over her eyes, that she might the more effectually hide from her view its hideous deformity.

We now refer to that species of bankrupt, who has fraudulently taken the benefit of the insolvent act, by concealing his wealth, or who has afterwards acquired riches, but still continues to withhold from his creditors their just dues, and derides the claims of equity, which, though like a chained lion they cannot be divested of their strength, are rendered inert by the shackles of the law.

Among the creditors of the bankrupt are frequently to be found the widow and the orphan, the mechanic and the laborer, whose dues are kept back by fraud, and whose wretchedness is aggravated by seeing their creditor rolling in pleasure at their expense, and setting their honest claims at defiance. The law is equally absurd and unjust, which puts it in the power of man to be rich and yet withhold the payment of his debts. Better, in this case, would it be, if there were no law; for then the strong sense of native justice would rise against the wealthy bankrupt, and compel him to surrender his ill-gotten or ill-retained treasure.

But the injustice of the law is no excuse for the frauds of bankruptcy; it does not, and cannot, alter the eternal nature of right and wrong; and he who takes the advantage of its provisions to cheat his creditors, is a villain of no feeble die—not having that shadow of excuse which even the murderer may sometimes plead, namely, injured honor, and the promptings of revenge. The poor thief, who attempts to better his condition by helping himself to your property, and the robber, who openly bids you stand and deliver, would be degraded by comparison with the dishonest bankrupt: the thief takes nothing but moveables, and the robber may be resisted; the thief has the plea of poverty, and the robber at least the equivocal virtue of courage; but the dishonest bankrupt, under cover of the law, defrauds you of houses and lands, and without the excuse of want, does that beneath a legal subterfuge, which he has not even the equivocal virtue of boldly attempting like the robber, in defiance of danger and death.

But mark the difference in the fate of these different individuals. The lesser villain, who has unlawfully taken the value of a few paltry dollars, is dragged to the bar of justice, and thence consigned to hard labor and ignominy in the penitentiary; while the greater villain, who has, under cover of law, robbed the honest and industrious of thousands, rolls in the lap of luxury, and enjoys the caresses of the wealthy, and fashionable, and giddy world!

L——, formerly an inhabitant of this village, is a notorious instance of the dishonest bankrupt. A neighbor of his, by industry and economy, had become the owner of two little farms.

L——, contrived to defraud him of both. One he purchased on a credit, and induced the unsuspecting owner to become his surety for borrowed money to an amount that swallowed up the other—and becoming bankrupt immediately after, defrauded the honest farmer of his little all. Turned houseless and homeless on the world, ruined in fortune and broken in spirit, the poor man shortly ended an unhappy life, the victim of dishonest bankruptcy—leaving a wife and children destitute of subsistence. How many others were defrauded, and are now suffering the consequences, we know not; we mention this case, as one of singular aggravation.

L—— went to the state of New-York, and settled in one of the cities on the Hudson. Until this time the moral hue of his conduct seems to have been somewhat doubtful; there was, perhaps, nothing in it which could be pronounced absolutely villainous, unless it be proved that he borrowed money with the design of failing, and drew in the honest farmer to be his security, with the previous knowledge that it must eventuate in his ruin. But the darker part of the transaction, the afterpiece of villainy, is yet to come.—L—— engaged in business, was successful, and in a few years rose to wealth. Now was the time to have repaired, at least as far as money would go, the miseries he had brought upon the family of the farmer.—To restore the husband and the father, to recall the days, ere the wife was a widow and the children orphans, was not in his power. But to raise the widow and orphans from want, was in his power; to pay what he owed, principal and interest, he was abundantly able; and this he should have done to the uttermost farthing—and would have done, if a spark either of honesty or humanity had remained unextinguished in his heart. He did not do it; he has not done it to this day. He approaches the sacred altar, he partakes of the communion cup, he professes faith in the name of Him who has commanded to "do unto others as you would have others do unto you," and yet he withholds the substance of the widow and the fatherless!

Near the close of a winter's day, a young female came to his house. She was clad in poor but clean apparel; she seemed to have been bred to better fortune, but to have passed her latter years in servitude. Meekness and humility, gentleness and resignation, were marked in her countenance and demeanour.—She approached the master of the house with trembling diffidence; a tear stood in her eye; she begged to ask a favor—she hoped she should not give offence—she declared herself to be the eldest daughter of ———, naming the farmer from whom L—— had taken his all, and who in consequence had descended broken-hearted to the grave.

At the mention of that name, and the sight of the orphan daughter, the conscience of L—— was not untouched; but he suppressed the feeling by a strong effort. He had injured the family too deeply for reparation—and felt no disposition to forgive where he had injured. He addressed the young woman in a stern voice, and asked what might be her business with him.

The orphan replied, that her mother, her brothers and sisters, were in want of the necessities of life; that she understood he was now wealthy and could easily repay what was justly their due—that, however, she did not come to demand it, but would consider as a favor any, the smallest portion, which he might see fit to bestow.

"Young woman," said he, "I am surprised that you should come here with such a plea. If I ever was indebted to your father, the law has discharged me from that obligation."

"True, but justice," said the girl—"Who talks to me of justice?" interrupted L——; "if you or any of your family have any legal claim, let it be brought; but"—

"A legal claim we don't pretend," said the trembling girl, "but I thought a sense of justice, urged by the plea of humanity, might have some weight."

"Indeed!" said L——, "that is fine talk; but do you think I'm a fool?"

"I think of nothing," feelingly answered the girl, "but the condition of my poor mother, my little brothers and sisters—once enjoying the comforts of life—now reduced to beggary. Oh think for a moment of their wants, and let it have some influence on your heart. On my knees I beg you will pity their condition—it is for myself alone I plead—I ask nothing for myself."

"Plead till you are grey—kneel till you grow to the floor," replied L——, and coldly turned away.

Night had now come; it was dark, and cold, and stormy.

"Will you be kind enough to give me a shelter for the night?" said the girl, now almost exhausted by her feelings—"I have no money, I am a stranger, and know not where to go."

"Young woman," said L—— sternly, "I do not wish to be troubled with you."

"Is it your custom," said the girl, "to turn the weak and penniless into the street, when the dreary night, the cold and the storm are so dreadful?"

"Girl," replied the rich bankrupt, "you came on a fool's errand, and may thank yourself for such reception as you meet with. I tell you once more, I don't wish to be troubled with you—there is the door."

This young woman arose—she seemed to acquire energy with the occasion—she raised her eyes to heaven—"Mighty God," said she, "is this a being created in thine image—this man who withholds from the widow and the fatherless their just dues—who denies the boon of a shelter, for one single night, to the weary, the weak, the penniless, whom he has beggared—is this the man?"

While she was speaking, the countenance of L—— grew dark with rage; he thrust her violently into the street, and closed the door! Immediately the tempest seemed to utter one long moaning sound—it struck dismay to the heart of L——; he sunk aghast upon a seat. But the sound ceased, and he forgot the warning. The next Sunday he took the sacramental cup; the widow and the orphan were not in all his thoughts.

This is but one instance, among a thousand, of the DISHONEST BANKRUPT.

[From the National Gazette.]

Our attention was attracted, a few days ago, to a work which was published in London, in May, entitled "Three Years in Canada; being an account of the actual state of the country in 1816—7—8, &c. by John Macdougall, Civil Engineer in the service of the British Government." It was announced in the London Journals with warm recommendations, on account of the intelligence, information, and patriotic spirit of the author. We have not happened to encounter a more uninteresting and contemptible farrago of vulgar nonsense, than the contents of his two volumes. One of the main objects of this master of rhabdology is the defamation of the republican Americans. "Jonathan" is his favorite butt and his mortal antipathy. He has introduced, in chapters, "Letters and Remarks respecting the Americans," "Dialogues between John Bull and Jonathan," "Prophecies and Dialogues of Jonathan," besides incidental comparisons, and gibes, and passing, bitter sarcasms—"Let us," he begins by observing, "let us not slacken our exertions; let our attention be frequently turned to the Americans; let us believe more about them than we have done, as our travellers tell the truth. They certainly have acquired singular manners and customs in a short time, comparatively speaking, and make use of expressions that are perfectly destitute of wit and humour, but grafted on the roots of blasphemy and blackguardism; and this language gains ground.—The genuine English is vanishing from the land.—One of their Members of Congress, a long time ago, proposed an act for doing away with it, which was then laughed at; but now it is going into effect, without being passed or enforced—a voluntary act of the people. In the course of a century the English will not understand the twentieth part that will be spoken in the United States. Few of the British books are now read, and fewer will be, unless our writers condescend to please them by vile compositions in slang diction." The Civil Engineer has certainly placed before them a signal example of this species of composition; and we shall proceed to illustrate, by a few additional specimens, the credit which he reflects, by his book, upon the service of the British Government.

"Nothing like solid learning is known among the Americans. The arts and sciences are skimmed. Men of common sense and shrewdness arise among them occasionally. Any thing that smacks of delicacy of taste, refinement of feeling, &c. is utterly despised. Whatever deals in generalisms—whatever seems sanctified grossness, is sure to go well down. All threats, invitations, advices, orders, are whistled at.—Jonathan cries—'Hey, Jem, cock-tail won't hurt; damn all, let's have a phogmatic!'"

"On coming to one of their taverns it is in vain to ask for any thing to eat or drink—if you get any answer at all, (but most likely you will get none,) it

will be quite evasive and inconclusive. Look spy, as they say, and walk thro' the bar and pantry, as if at home, and if you can find any thing to eat or drink, as you probably may, then snap it up, and you will be thought the more of for so doing. They may guess as how you are an almighty odd sort of a man, but no matter for that."

"They have no idea of comfort; they have a rational set of features. I could point out Brother Jonathan any where; he has a countenance of his own, on which apathy and indifference are strongly marked. They are a race possessing so much indifference and apathy, that it is of no use how you dress or how you speak, or whether you are a lord or a raftsmen. They value you for nothing you can possibly acquire. They are not very cowardly; they can die without much growling."

"The people of the United States are seldom troubled with rough chins: and many of them are beardless all the days of their lives; barbers and razors are not in great request."

"In every discovery in art or science that we (Britons) make, the Americans have a triple advantage over us; first, we think, reflect, and invent for them, which saves much trouble and expense; 2dly, they avail themselves of our discoveries and improvements in the abstract; and 3dly, in reality. We bustle about like active, industrious, plodding people; while Jonathan acts the crafty spy on all our actions, ever intent on aggrandizing himself at our expense. The idea of mutual benefits he detests; if there is not a real advantage on his side he will have nothing to do with it. He can live comparatively easy to what we can; none need hunger in the States, and the idea of supporting wives and families gives the Americans no anxiety, as the affair is not fraught with difficulty. Their whole study is that of overreaching, from the cradle to the grave; this is the *primum mobile* of their existence."

We presume that our readers have, for the present, enough of Mr. Macdougall's liberality and refinement. It is to be feared that his mere confession that "none need hunger in the States," will have more power to draw his countrymen to our republic, than all his vilification of Jonathan to disgust them into Canada. A pamphlet has recently issued in London, consisting of "Twenty-four Letters from Labourers in America to their Friends in England," wherein all the writers dwell, with earnest particularity and acknowledgment upon the wonderful improvement in their condition and hopes; upon the broad contrast between their original squalid wretchedness and debasing servility at home, and the plenty, independence, and fair prospects which they enjoy in their new residence in Indiana, the interior of New York, and other parts. Such reports will prove more efficacious than the most elaborate caricatures from the hand of any Civil Engineer in his Majesty's service, or even than Capt. Basil Hall's kindred attempts to demonstrate the superior felicity, dignity, and security, of the inhabitants of the British North American Provinces. By the way, though the gallant Captain does not depict the Americans as absolutely beardless, he describes them as singularly phlegmatic and reserved towards the fair sex. He affirms that, in ball rooms, the ladies and gentlemen appear to be "entire strangers to each other," and that the gentlemen "seem to have no fellow feeling, nor any wish to associate with the sex," who are "opposite, planted firmly along the walls, in the coldest possible formality." We must be permitted to quote a little more of his precious text.

"In the ordinary business of their lives—I mean their busy, money making, electioneering lives—the Americans have little or no time for companionship that I could ever see or hear of, with the women, still less for any habitual, confidential intercourse. Consequently, when they come together for the express purpose of amusement, those easy and familiar habits which are essential to the cheerfulness of a ball room, or indeed of any room, are rarely to be found. In place of that unreserved but innocent freedom of manners, which forms one of the highest charms of polished society elsewhere, I must say that I seldom observed any thing in America but the most respectful and icy propriety upon all occasions when young people of different sexes were brought together. Positively I never once, during the whole period I was in that country, saw any thing approaching within many degrees, to what we should call a flirtation; I mean that sedulous and exclusive attention paid to one person above all others, and which may by that person not be unkindly received."

Passage of Alexander the Great

over the Balkan.—He found the defiles in possession of the mountaineers and other independent Thracian tribes. They had occupied the summit of a mountain that completely commanded the pass, and rendered advance impossible. Alexander carefully examined the mountain range, but failed to discover any other practical defile. He determined, therefore, to storm the enemy's position, and thus force his way. The mountain's brow was crowned with a line of wagons, intended not only to serve as a rampart, but to be rolled down precipitously upon the ascending phalanx. In order to meet this danger, Alexander ordered the soldiers to open their ranks, where the ground would allow it, and permit the wagons to pass through the intervals, where that was impossible, to throw themselves upon the ground, lock their shields together in that position, and allow the wagons to roll over them. The shields of the Macedonian phalanx could be interlinked in cases of necessity. This enabled them to disperse the pressure of the wheels among many bucklers, and when the first shock had been withstood, the wagons glided lightly over the brazen pavement, and quitted it with a bound. A few were injured by the crush, but not a man was killed. Encouraged by the success of this manoeuvre, they rose, charged up the hill, gained the summit, and the victory was won: for the half-armed barbarians could not withstand the charge of the serried line of pikes, and fled over hills in every direction.

Murray's Family Library.

## ORIGIN OF THE WORD COCKNEY.

Cockney is the distinguishing appellation by which those gentlemen are honored, who being natives of the metropolis, are supposed never to have very far exceeded the vibrative limits of St Paul's clock or Bow bell.

A citizen of London making an excursion with his son to the neighborhood of Highgate, the lad (who had never before taken a journey of such magnitude and extent,) happening to hear a horse neigh (which was quite new to him) hastily exclaimed, "How that horse barks, daddy!" Barks! you booby," replied the father, "neighs! you mean. A dog barks, a horse neighs!" They had not proceeded far, when the youth, finding his ears assailed by the sudden crowing of a cock, was so fascinated with the shrill and unexpected sound, that he instantly attracted his companion's attention with "Hark, daddy, how that cock neighs!" To which happy effusion of fancy, the citizens of London will probably stand indebted for the name of Cockney to the end of time.

## A GOOD WIFE OR A BAD ONE.

Which is the greatest affliction to a man—the loss of a good wife or the possession of a bad one? An immediate answer is respectfully requested.

We will answer the above query by an anecdote. Many years ago the same question was discussed at a forum in Glasgow. The orators exerted their lungs and eloquence on both sides of the question, when, after a long and animated debate, a spectator who had previously kept profound silence, rose and said: "Gentlemen, your arguments are full of sophistry—from sad experience I can settle the question. I once had an excellent wife—I lost her—her death afflicted me severely, but time, the balm of all sorrows, soothed my bereaved heart, and I married a second time; my present wife is a 'bad one.' I lead the life of Tantalus; like the tyrant of Syracuse I live in daily fear; in short, the possession of a bad wife is an evil incomparably greater than the loss of a good one. This convincing argument settled the matter."

[N. Y. Courier.]

**Effect of Flattery.**—In a certain border town in the stewardry of Kirkcudbright, there existed in the days of yore a member of the learned profession who was called to the command of a company of volunteers. This individual, though in every respect a most excellent character, piqued himself upon his appearance in his martial garb. One day on returning from parade, he thus accosted his serjeant—"Well, Serjeant Morrison, how did I look in the field to day?" "Why," responded the serjeant, "your honor looked like Julius Cæsar at the head of a Roman army."

"Jenny! bring Serjeant Morrison the remains of the goose and a bottle of porter!"

A man who had a scolding wife, being willing to excuse her failings, when called upon to give some account of her habits and character, said she was pretty well in general, only subject at times to a breaking out of the month.